

POLES MUST GIVE UP THEIR CAPITAL

Military Experts in Warsaw Say City Must Be Evacuated Within Three Days.

RETREAT IS BECOMING A ROUT

Polish Army Along the Bug Failed to Destroy Bridges Behind Them—Failure of Parley With Reds Stuns People.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Warsaw will have to be evacuated within a few days, in the opinion of the French and British military experts there, and the government is expected to be moved within that period, probably to Cracow.

The report of the members of the military mission, telegraphed here, declared that the Polish army along the River Bug, had retreated so precipitately that it did not even destroy the bridges behind it. This river was Warsaw's line of defense.

Cracow, Poland, Aug. 6.—Thousands of wounded soldiers are taxing hospital facilities here, and doctors and nurses, exhausted by long vigils, are often dropping beside the operating tables. The American Red Cross has opened an improvised school for nurses and 300 women are being given a hasty elementary course.

Warsaw, Aug. 6.—The suspense under which Warsaw has labored for three days was heightened by the news that the negotiations at Baranovitch between the Polish and Soviet Russian armistice commissions had been without result.

The report that the Russian soviet government insisted that peace conversations begin at once caused a sensation in political circles. Announcement was made that Gen. Romer's party was authorized only to confer with the bolsheviks on the question of an armistice. This was in line with the understanding that prevailed when the Polish emissaries left this city for the front.

The breaking off of the negotiations was due to a misunderstanding, according to the contention of the Russian soviet authorities in a wireless dispatch received here.

The latest communication from the soviet suggests the negotiations both for an armistice and for peace be held in Minsk today.

It is said that the Poles send a delegation to Minsk invested with all the necessary credentials to negotiate for peace.

The Poles contend that it will be physically impossible for them to comply with this proposal. Officials of the American consulate have packed up their most important records for prompt shipment from this city in case the Russian bolsheviks continue to advance. The task of visiting the passports of the hundreds who desire to leave Warsaw will continue until the consulate is forced to close.

Outgoing trains for Vienna, Posen and Danzig are crowded, and seat reservations are selling at a large premium. People are fighting to gain entrance to the station platforms and rush for places to sit or stand as soon as the trains back in. A close guard is maintained by troops, who inspect all persons to see that no soldiers depart until they bear proper credentials.

While the Polish delegates are retracing their steps homeward from Baranovitch, where the conference with the bolsheviks ended so abruptly, the bolshevik troops are reported everywhere to be pressing their attacks on the entire battle front from the East Prussian line on the north to the region adjacent to Lemberg in Galicia on the south.

Inside the great battle are the Poles are hurriedly preparing defenses, particularly trenches and barbed-wire entanglements in front of Warsaw.

Many Americans and British subjects, including a number of former officers, are reported by the recruiting officers to be enlisting in the Polish volunteers.

London, Aug. 6.—The British government is irritated over what it believes is Soviet Russia's equivocation over the British suggestion that the Russians halt at the armistice line of demarcation in Poland and begin peace negotiations.

It has dispatched a sharp note to the soviet government demanding a yes or no answer as to whether that government intends to listen to the suggestion.

The note, it is reported, contains no threats and is not in the nature of an ultimatum, simply requesting a quick answer as to what soviet Russia intends to do.

Fire Wipes Out Town.
Ottawa, Ontario, Aug. 7.—Fire wiped out the business section of Carp, a small village 20 miles from this city, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The only means of fighting the fire was by a bucket brigade.

Firemen Die in Oil Blast.
Cincinnati, Aug. 7.—Several members of the Cincinnati fire department were killed and another probably fatally burned in a fire and series of explosions at the plant of the Refiners' Oil company.

Chicago's Personal Tax Big.
Chicago, Aug. 6.—All the personal property of Chicago and Cook county listed by the board of assessors for taxing purposes this year is worth \$891,432,398, according to figures compiled by the assessors.

Turks Attack Greeks.
Constantinople, Aug. 6.—Turkish nationalist forces opened a bitter offensive against the Greeks along a sixty-mile front in Asia Minor. The battle lines extend along the Baghdad railroad westward to Simav.

'OH, DON'T TOOT ABOUT IT, JES' COME ON!



WETS ASK REHEARING NEW RIOT IN DENVER

Want to Prove 2.75 Per Cent Beer Is Not Law Violation.

Root Files Petition Criticizing Jurists of U. S. Supreme Court for Failure to Give Reasons for Decision.

Washington, Aug. 7.—William D. Guthrie and Elihu Root, counsel for Christian Feigenbaum, a brewer of Newark, N. J., filed with the United States Supreme court a petition for a reconsideration of the court's decision on June 7 sustaining the validity of the eighteenth amendment and parts of the Volstead enforcement act.

The petition contended that the eighteenth amendment was designed to deal exclusively with intoxicating liquors. Mr. Feigenbaum, in his original suit, sought to prove that beer of 3.75 per cent alcohol content was not intoxicating.

The latest petition pointed out the importance and magnitude of the constitutional questions involved and declared that so far as the petitioner was able to ascertain, "there is no record of any important modern case involving such vital questions being disposed of by a court of final resort without explaining its conclusions."

The brief continues: "Not only is it quite unprecedented in the history of this court for it thus to dispose of without expressions of opinion, matters of great constitutional importance, but emphasized by Justice McKenna in his dissenting opinion, it is difficult to measure the force of the conclusions stated by the court or the deductions properly to be drawn from them."

"Furthermore, the conclusions do not completely answer questions actually involved in the litigation and submitted for decision. 'As stated by the learned chief justice in his concurring opinion, the court was deciding a case of great magnitude and passing upon 'an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, dealing with powers and duties of the national and state governments, and intimately concerning the welfare of people.'"

"It seems, therefore," the petition continued, "that it is not irrelevant or improper to urge, in support of a plea for a rehearing that public opinion has doubted and challenged the fitness of summarily disposing of a great constitutional controversy, involving vast property interests and long-established legitimate industries and intimately concerning the welfare of the whole people, without disclosing the reasons for such disposition."

RICH POLES REACH PARIS

First 'De Luxe Express' From Warsaw Arrives at the French Capital.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The first "de luxe express" out of Poland since the flight of Warsaw became desperate reached Paris, filled to overflowing with Polish millionaires escaping the "red" invasion. Every inch of space in the corridors, washrooms, dining rooms and baggage vans was taken up by the plutocratic refugees, loaded with millions in money securities and jewels, but carrying practically no clothing, as such belongings were held too cumbersome.

Auto Plant Lays Off 2,000.
Toledo, O., Aug. 9.—Due to the transportation problem, which, according to officials, makes the obtaining of raw materials impossible, 2,000 men are out of employment at an automobile manufacturing plant here.

Fire Sweeps Canadian City.
Port Couillard, N. S., Aug. 9.—The entire lower business section of Port Couillard was destroyed by fire which started in the fire department headquarters and spread through half a dozen stores and several residences.

Can't Limit Liquor Permits.
Lexington, Ky., Aug. 7.—No limit can be placed on the number of liquor prescriptions issued by a physician, United States District Judge Cochran ruled in a decision just made public at the federal court office here.

Mondell Fractures a Rib.
Shelton, Wyo., Aug. 7.—Congressman Mondell, Republican floor leader, is suffering with a broken rib, sustained when he fell from a haystack at his home in Newcastle, Wyo., it became known here.

Wilson Names Pilgrims' Day.
Washington, Aug. 6.—President Wilson in a proclamation "suggested and requested" that December 21 be celebrated throughout the United States as the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

Legion Greets Britain.
New York, Aug. 6.—Greetings on the sixth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the World's war were cabled to Field Marshal Earl Haig by Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the American Legion.

Man, Wife and Daughter Killed.
Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 9.—R. J. Hellawell, secretary of the A. G. Spalding Sporting Goods company of New York, and his wife and little daughter were killed on the Newberry grade crossing.

Coal Warehouse Burned.
Joliet, Ill., Aug. 9.—A warehouse of the Illinois and Michigan canal at Joliet was destroyed by fire. For a time it was feared that the blaze would spread to adjacent buildings, but the flames were extinguished.

STATE TROOPS TO FRANKFORT

Five Hundred More Soldiers Ordered to Southern Illinois Mining Town.

FEAR RENEWAL OF RIOTING

Major Satterfield Wires the Adjutant General That Situation Critical—All Telegraph and Telephone Wires Are Cut.

Marion, Ill., Aug. 7.—Ten companies of state militia called to West Frankfort to protect 5,000 foreigners being attacked by Americans have failed to restore order, according to word received here. Direct communication with the town by wire has been cut off. Refugees reaching here said mobs were scouring the country, attacking Italians and other foreigners. They said soldiers were being assaulted in the town. They believed the troops would be forced to use their arms.

Latest reports said eight persons have been killed and more than fifty seriously wounded. Scores suffered minor injuries. The property damage exceeds \$100,000.

West Frankfort, Ill., Aug. 7.—Five hundred more troops are on their way to West Frankfort following an appeal to Adjutant General Dickson at Springfield by Maj. Wilbur Satterfield, commanding the 200 militiamen already here.

Major Satterfield wired Adjutant General Dickson that the rioting might be renewed at any moment and said: "The situation is critical. All telegraph and telephone wires have been cut."

Eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. G., and four of the Seventh regiment, I. R. M., will augment the forces here.

Several men were killed and more than two score injured in Thursday night's rioting, which followed the dispatch of the 5,000 foreigners here by bill and Amiel Calcaterra, buried near Royaltown.

Suspicion that the murderers were members of the Italian colony precipitated the attack on the Italians.

Approximately 5,000 foreigners have fled from West Frankfort as a result of the rioting. At one time more than 3,000 persons composed the mob. It was estimated. A number of homes of Italians were destroyed by incendiary fires.

With the wires cut the only way news can get to the outside world is through Johnston City, five miles south.

Troops arriving shortly before nine in the morning under command of Maj. W. E. Satterfield of Mount Vernon are members of Company B of McLeansboro, Company I, Salem, and Company K of Mount Vernon. Two from Cairo are on the way, it is reported.

The troops are stationed in sections inhabited by those of foreign birth and are instructed to protect the property abandoned and to disperse all crowds immediately.

A photographer attempted to take a photograph of the mob. He was promptly knocked down, his camera smashed and he was trampled to death, according to a report by police.

Mayor Fox, all of the city policemen and the Sicilian population have been given twenty-four hours' notice to leave town or suffer the consequences.

The reign of lawlessness is the result of the discovery of the bodies of two murdered boys, Amiel Calcaterra, nineteen, and Tony Hempel, eighteen, who had been kidnapped and slain to hide a series of bank robberies. They had knowledge of the methods and identity of the bandits who are said to have obtained \$225,000 loot.

U. S. IS NO LONGER RURAL

Census Returns Show About 52 Per Cent of Population Live in Cities.

Washington, Aug. 7.—For the first time in the history of the United States, the 1920 census returns will show that more people live in the cities and towns than in the rural territory, officials of the census bureau estimated. When the final tabulations are completed, the officials declared, they expect it to show that 52 per cent of the total population reside in urban districts.

According to the official estimate of the total population recently made by Dr. J. C. Spence, chief of the bureau of the census bureau, which was 105,000,000, the number of people living in cities and towns, if the percentage is 51, would be 53,550,000 and 51,450,000 in rural territory.

Fears for Idle in London.
London, Aug. 9.—Premier Lloyd George stated in the house of commons that the government was expecting much unemployment during the coming year, and was considering precautionary measures.

Holdup Men Get \$3,179.
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—Three bandits in a motor car held up and robbed Ralph Williams, seventeen-year-old messenger for Wilson & Co., packers in Kansas City, Kan., obtaining \$3,179 in currency.

Swiss Tunnel Open to Trains.
Bern, August 6.—Electric trains are now passing through the St. Gotthard tunnel. The St. Gotthard railway is to be entirely electrified, a further section, Erstfeld to Goeschenen, just having been completed.

Drowns Four Babies and Self.
Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 6.—News was received here that William Crutcher, aged forty, a farmer, threw his four little children into a bayou, drowning them, and then drowned himself.

Lottis' Death Accidental.
Chicago, Aug. 5.—Roy M. Shayne and his fiancée, Ruth Eleanor Wood, were exonerated from all blame in connection with the death of Samuel T. A. Lottis, wealthy diamond merchant, by a coroner's jury.

Loading Charges Illegal.
Washington, Aug. 5.—Collection of charges for unloading and loading live stock in addition to the rates on live stock to and from Chicago stock yards was found by the interstate commerce commission to be unlawful.

HARDING EASILY THE BETTER MAN

Voters Will Have Little Difficulty in Making Choice of Presidential Candidates.

G. O. P.'S CHOICE JUSTIFIED

Senator's Public Utterances Since His Nomination Have Shown Ability That Fits Him for Position of Chief Executive.

The quickness with which the public utterances of the Democratic candidate on the League of Nations have been driven home like spikes to nail him on the cross of President Wilson's un-American covenant have given voters the country and satisfied it that Senator Harding is a lively and able campaigner. Whatever may be the political difference of leaders who frequent the capital over the wisdom of a porch campaign they all admit that Senator Harding would be good anywhere in picking up his opponent's lead and returning trumps. No sooner had Governor Cox given him the opportunity to get back at him on the "dirt-farmer" issue than the senator neatly countered. The whole country knows as all newspaper headlines indicate, how the effort of the governor to help himself at the expense of the Wilson administration and steal a little Republican thunder, was met by Senator Harding, who said a few words so convincing that Cox's intention to return to Republican practice in putting fit men in the cabinet and how Mr. Cox came a cropper, while the country grinned. After all, it's not the porch, nor the car platform, but the man that does the trick.

"It was a bad day for Dayton," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "when the question of departmental efficiency was brought up, for the Marion reply was as apt as if it had been prepared in advance in answer to a stated question. If the spellbinders will but take the Harding hint and the Cox maneuvers continue to give such tempting openings, it will not make much difference if the governor swings about the circle or the senator stays on the porch."

The San Francisco Platform.
The tactics of the convention were simple, every possible evil thing was declared to be the fault of the Republican congress. Every other evil thing was declared, with adjectives and adverbs, to be a consequence of it. It was an evil for which the administration is obviously and directly responsible, it was declared to be (a) nonexistent, and (b) a great achievement, priceless valuable to the nation. It was in this frame of mind that the convention, in an address to the delegates, declared that the platform needed only to endorse Santa Claus and to deny the rumor that babies are not brought by storks, to be complete. —The New Republic.

Just a Beginning.
The Republicans, sneers a contemporary, use so much of what they are pleased to call personal government, one-man rule, autocracy, and so forth, that one would like to know what they propose to put in place of it. Well, we would suppose first of all that they propose to restore the American system in which co-operation and co-operation are the rule, in which the president is not a sort of great lama, living in seclusion and shaping his policies without outside counsel. And for a beginning that should suffice.—Louisville Herald.

Harding's Vote on War.
In his speech on the war resolution in the senate in April, 1917, Senator Harding said: "I want it known to the people of my state and to the nation that I am voting for war tonight, for the maintenance of just American rights, which is the first essential to the preservation of the soul of the people."

Senator Harding was not moved by sentimental considerations, not by President Wilson's oft-repeated claim that the United States entered the war "to make the world safe for democracy."

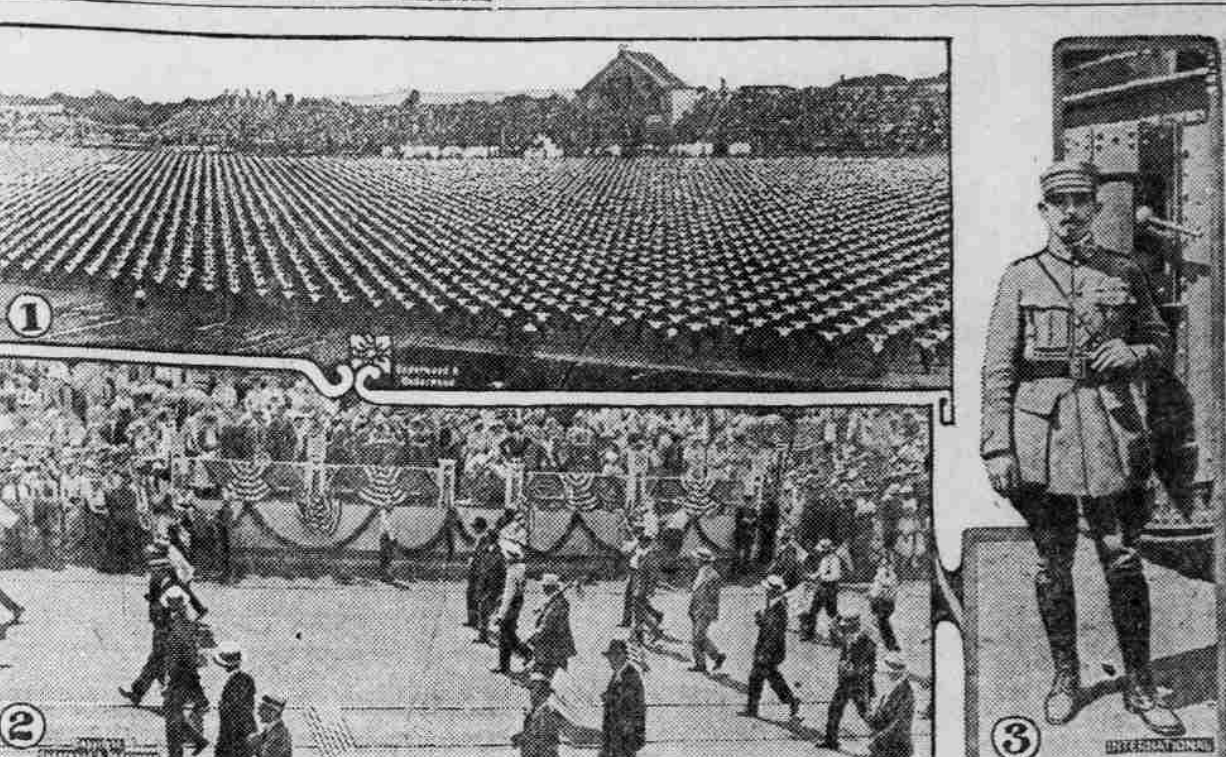
To Stump for Harding.
Mrs. J. M. McCormick, wife of Senator McCormick of Illinois, plans to take the stump for Harding and Coolidge after a short rest at their Illinois farm for a month. She so informed Senator Harding when she and her husband called to pay their respects.

His One Best Attribute.
There is only one sense in which James M. Cox is a desirable candidate to the Democrats, while there is nothing about him whatever to win Republican or independent votes. That is his geographical locality. Ohio is a pivotal state. Cox has carried it in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, and he will carry it no more this year. James M. Cox will be defeated most thoroughly by Senator Warren G. Harding, who will carry Ohio like a whirlwind.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hoosier State in Line.
Senator James E. Watson of Indiana says that Republican politics in the Hoosier state are settling down after the heated primary campaign and that Indiana is for Harding and Coolidge. The Indiana senator remarked that Republicans generally are now trying to forget their pre-convention preferences and are all inclined to line up solidly for the Republican national ticket. He believes the Hoosier state will roll up a good, big Republican majority in November.

Real American Ticket.
Virtue, aggressive, statesmanlike, and withal most loyally and unselfishly devoted to the interests of America and the American people, the Republican candidates are of the sort to inspire confidence, a real affection and a genuine enthusiasm.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Hard to Answer.
We are told the Democratic party will have a hard time demonstrating that Uncle Sam went to war to establish the League of Nations.



1—Thousands of Czech-Slovak women taking part in the annual sokol at Prague. 2—Parade in Dayton, O., in honor of Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee. 3—Col. John G. Isbell, formerly a captain in the American army, now chief of the tank corps of the Lithuanian army.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Russians Overrun Poland While the Allies Seek to Devise Ways to Stop Them.

ENEMY CLOSE TO WARSAW

League of Nations Council Adopts Basic Plans—Railways Satisfied With Rate Increases—Communist Labor Party Leaders Convicted in Sweden.

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Suspensions that the soviet Russians were not acting in good faith when they offered to negotiate an armistice with the Poles were well founded. No sooner had the Poles reached the place of meeting than the Russians broke off the negotiations and demanded that another discussion be opened at Minsk. All the time their armies continued the fierce attack designed to cut off the Danzig corridor and to capture Warsaw. At this writing the former part of that program has been temporarily checked by Polish successes, but the latter part is about to be carried out. With the red army within a few miles of Warsaw, the civilian inhabitants of that city were in flight and the government was preparing to move to Cracow. The Russians had captured the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk and had crossed the Bug river northwest of that place, advancing in echelon in such a way as to force the Poles to evacuate the strong fort west of Brest-Litovsk and eventually to drive them out of Warsaw if success did not come. Further north, soviet troops that had crossed the Narew river were defeated, and in the south, where they threatened Lemberg, they were being held and even pushed back in some places.

Since it was agreed that only outside aid could save Poland from being crushed by the bolsheviks, the main question was the source and nature of that aid. Premier Lloyd George, placed in a most uncomfortable position, was said to have called Krasinski and Kamenev, the soviet representatives, to conference and to have demanded that the advance into Poland be immediately and unconditionally stopped, even before the signing of an armistice, or else Great Britain would declare war. If this was his determination, it was reached despite the views of a considerable part of his cabinet, including himself, that peace with Russia must be forced by economic rather than military means. Others of the ministers, led by Winston Churchill, were said to favor unrelenting warfare on the bolsheviks and the extension of unlimited aid to Poland. There was a rumor in London that the allies had determined to send six divisions to Poland, presumably as the occupational forces from Germany. Also, the members of the supreme council of allied ambassadors were hurriedly called from their vacations to meet in Paris.

The reply to Moscow to Lloyd George, according to the London Times, was a refusal to halt the bolshevik advance on the ground that the army had been promised the looting of Warsaw. The Russians said they were prepared to offer Poland complete independence and wider boundaries, but that they insisted on a separate peace with the Poles.

The allies realize that in sending an army to the rescue of the Poles they may be compelled to violate the neutrality which Germany has proclaimed, and the sincerity of Berlin is so questionable that this may be done without much compunction. A sinister aspect is given the stand of the Germans by the report that before the Polish offensive began they made a secret treaty with the Moscow government. The treaty, it is asserted, contained the following provisions: Russia, without interference from Germany, would be allowed to appropriate all of Poland's arms, munitions, rolling stock and foodstuffs.

After the conquest of Poland peripherals would be given Russia to send a number of bolshevik commissioners into that country to control the export of Polish supplies of all kinds.

Russia would then undertake to evacuate Poland completely in favor of Germany, which would hold the country as a guaranty against future credits to Russia in return for German goods and German labor.

There has been a lot of sarcastic criticism of the League of Nations because it has not taken cognizance of the Russo-Polish war. In a letter to Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Grey, former foreign minister, has this to say: "The league had nothing to do with the Russo-Polish war and it is a crime against the league and its members to charge it with responsibility when the responsibility clearly did not rest with the league, but with individual governments."

"The league was not invoked to restrain Poland, one of its own members, from aggression or, as the prime minister calls it, reckless and foolish action, as it should have been, to invoke the league now to support Poland by arms against the consequences of her action is not merely illogical; it is in fact, a great misuse of the league."

The council of the League of Nations, in session at San Sebastian, Spain, is busy with plans for the prevention of future wars, and during the week it took several important steps. First it adopted the French plan for an international general staff of military experts to devise plans of operations in event any state makes war or violates an agreement. This action, which was opposed by the United States last year, is thought to be preliminary to combined action against bolshevik Russia and against Germany if she unites with the bolsheviks. Another French plan, though presented by Italy, also was adopted, for the establishment of an international blockade committee, and justifying the blockade principle. The plan of the advisory jurists' committee for an international court of justice was adopted as submitted. This was almost entirely the work of Elihu Root.

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The strike of bituminous coal miners in the middle Western states, being unauthorized and disapproved by the union, is petering out and the fear of a fuel famine is decreasing. President Wilson asked the men to return to work pending adjustment of their complaints, and President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America gave the same advice, making it as nearly mandatory as he could. The strikers in Illinois and Indiana slowly returned to the mines. Those of Kansas were more stubborn and A. M. Howat, president of the state union, bitterly attacked Lewis and refused to abide by his instructions.

So far as Illinois and the Chicago region are concerned, the Illinois public utilities commission took action that should relieve the situation there very markedly. This was an order forbidding the reconsumption of cars of fuel after they have reached their destination and providing that on oil carload shipments of coal, lumber, or other shipments in open top cars the railroads shall make a charge of \$10 a day for each day or fraction thereof of that a car is held beyond the "free time" allowed by the roads. In this way, it is believed, the evil of gam-

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League of Nations Council Adopts Basic Plans—Railways Satisfied With Rate Increases—Communist Labor Party Leaders Convicted in Sweden.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Suspensions that the soviet Russians were not acting in good faith when they offered to negotiate an armistice with the Poles were well founded. No sooner had the Poles reached the place of meeting than the Russians broke off the negotiations and demanded that another discussion be opened at Minsk. All the time their armies continued the fierce attack designed to cut off the Danzig corridor and to capture Warsaw. At this writing the former part of that program has been temporarily checked by Polish successes, but the latter part is about to be carried out. With the red army within a few miles of Warsaw, the civilian inhabitants of that city were in flight and the government was preparing to move to Cracow. The Russians had captured the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk and had crossed the Bug river northwest of that place, advancing in echelon in such a way as to force the Poles to evacuate the strong fort west of Brest-Litovsk and eventually to drive them out of Warsaw if success did not come. Further north, soviet troops that had crossed the Narew river were defeated, and in the south, where they threatened Lemberg, they were being held and even pushed back in some places.

Since it was agreed that only outside aid could save Poland from being crushed by the bolsheviks, the main question was the source and nature of that aid. Premier Lloyd George, placed in a most uncomfortable position, was said to have called Krasinski and Kamenev, the soviet representatives, to conference and to have demanded that the advance into Poland be immediately